



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1877.

The reform that the republican party promised the country it would effect within its own ranks in case it succeeded in the Presidential contest is of such slow development as to be undiscoverable. The dismissal of Col. Butler is no evidence of reform in civil service; indeed it could not have been obtained, since it meets with the approval even of the Colonel's uncle, the General; and his appointment places the present administration in a worse light than the infamous one that preceded it; for even that had been forced to remove him, though for conduct decidedly more reprehensible than that which has just cost him his place. Neither did the discharge of the temporary clerks in the pension office, a few weeks ago, for the reason assigned that the office could be carried on without them, evince any positive reformation, as the victims were the appointees of those who had lost their influence, and more especially as all, or nearly all, their places have already been filled by the favorites of those whose influence is stationary or on the increase, and though there is no more need for them now than there was then. We are afraid that reform within the republican party is a failure.

The disgrace brought upon the country by some of its appointees in the foreign service has, at length, induced the State Department, whose head can now make enough money to support his position by practicing law, and who is not engaged, as his predecessor was, in looking after the official interest of his son-in-law, to attempt some reform in that service, and, with that object in view the numerous charges that have brought against many of the Government's agents abroad are to be investigated, and, if substantiated, temporary vacant chairs will be the result. This is the purport of the talk about the State Department, but, from the previous acts of the Administration, and from the assertion of Mr. Evans's friends that he could have made a better case for Mr. Tilden than he did for Mr. Hayes, we are induced to believe that the proposed "reform" in the foreign service is more for the purpose of filling the vacancies likely to occur with favorites than for any anticipated benefit to the country.

The practice into which numerous postmasters have been led, by the law giving them a commission on the sale of postage stamps in lieu of other salary, of increasing their sales by reducing the price of said stamps, has become so general that it hinders the proper working of the postal department, and in order to prevent its continuance Postmaster General Key threatens the dismissal of all hereafter found engaged in it. We hope Mr. Key may succeed, but if the government receives its price for the stamps, less the commission allowed by law for selling them, and this the postmasters can well afford to pay and still make money by the increased amounts they receive as commissions, we don't exactly understand why said postmasters should be turned out of office for selling them.

If the most sensible negro the country has yet produced, Fred Douglass, is as foolish as his late lecture has proved him to be, people will want to know whether Mr. Hayes intends to adhere to his expressed purpose of not only appointing negroes to office, but of seeing that his subordinates, who had offices at their disposal, gave them also to negroes.

The Washingtonians are talking of having a baby show in that city in order to divert their minds from the unhappy thoughts incident to the opinion of them lately expressed by the man and brother Frederick Douglass, whom President Hayes, at their request, willingly made United States marshal of the District of Columbia.

The truth of the proverb "put a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil," was never more glaringly illustrated than in the case of the negro Marshal of the District of Columbia.

**BISHOP VS. BUTLER.**—The following is the letter of the Methodist Bishop that caused Col. Butler's discharge:—

Jos. W. Marshall, Washington, D. C.:—

Dear Bro.:—I left New York on Tuesday last at 3:30 p. m. on a through car for Chicago on the Pennsylvania Railroad. In the same car was a man claiming to be an officer of the United States, and showing his commission to that effect. He said he was on his way to the Black Hills to establish post routes, &c., for which he said he was to receive six dollars a day and his expenses.

He had a large bottle of brandy, of which he drank freely, and which he imparted to others to drink, even after they had informed him that they never touched any intoxicating liquors. Before the time for retiring this man was profane, drunk and vulgar, and kept repeating his boast that he was an official of the Government, receiving six dollars a day and expenses. I was informed by one of the passengers that this man's name was Butler.

I never saw him before, nor do I know that his name is Butler, but whoever he may be he disgraced himself and dishonored those who appointed him to office. So long as he drinks as he did on the way from New York to Chicago he is utterly unfit to do business for the Government or any one else, while his profanity and vulgarity make him an offense and a nuisance in any decent company. I am sorry that such men secure place and office under the Government. There are surely many and enough to fill these places who will not dishonor themselves nor be a reproach to the Administration. Yours, &c.,

A dispatch from Paris says Maj. D. Schiller, grandson and last male descendant of the poet, is dead.

### The Eastern War.

The Czar is said to be alarmed at the formation of the Polish legion at Constantinople, and has ordered the Governor General at Warsaw to exercise the greatest vigilance to prevent Russian Poles from joining the legion. All mitigations of the state of siege in Poland enforced since the insurrection of 1863 will be revoked.

The Berlin papers announce that leading Polish politicians at secret meeting at Lemberg resolved on the establishment of recruiting bureaus all over Poland, with the hope of raising an army of 80,000 men. Six thousand have left already for Turkey. The national committee has appointed Count Rascinski as a delegate to Constantinople.

News of the rising of a tribe in Caucasus is important, and seems to indicate serious trouble for the Russians, because the clans which have risen are in the immediate neighborhood of the high road from Tiflis to Vladikavkaz, which is the only means of communication between Russia and Transcaucasia.

In the British House of Commons, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sullivan withdrew the questions which he gave notice on Tuesday he should ask on Monday next relative to the information of Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary, that England would defend Egypt from interference or attack.

Hon. Robert Bourke, under secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said no steps have been taken to send a naval force to the Danube. Such a step would lead to much misinterpretation and possibly serious results. He said he had no information about the state of the Black Sea blockade, and no representations had been made about its insufficiency. In reply to a question by Mr. Wain, he said England had asked the Porte for a further extension of time for the entry to and clearance of vessels from blockaded ports. The Eastern debate was then renewed.

Mr. Forster said he was happy to think that it would not be so easy to drift into war at the close of the present debate as it might have been previously. It could not embarrass the Government to pass the present resolutions, as the Government had already made declarations of similar purport.

Mr. Forster's speech was a criticism of Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff. He said some of the arguments therein, though couched in some degree in guarded language, were based upon false assumptions. The whole tendency of the reply was dangerous. It was a very strong statement to say that Russia had broken the treaty of Paris by the step she had taken.

If the Government thought that to declare war instead of leaving the question to European mediation was a violation of that treaty they should have told Russia so beforehand. Whether Russia was blameable depended very much upon whether the European concert by which matters were to be arranged was real. He denied that that concert was anything more than a sham; denied that England had the right to prevent Russia from attacking Egypt, and scouted the idea that Russia desired to capture Constantinople.

He could not have voted for the third and fourth resolutions if Mr. Gladstone had invited them, but before the outbreak of the present war would have supported a declaration in favor of European pressure and coercion. He believed the majority of the House favored neutrality as far as is consistent with British interests, and said that the best way to protect those interests was to be ready to offer mediation at the first opportunity.

The Conservative speeches preceding Mr. Forster's were principally characterized by a strong anti-Russian tone.

Mr. Chaplin declared that Russia, to a great extent, was responsible for the events which occurred last year in Bulgaria, and said that care should be taken to prevent Russia from setting her foot in Constantinople or interfering with the road to India, even if it was necessary to sweep the Mediterranean to secure the object.

Sir Robert Peel, citing the case of Poland, ridiculed the conjunction of the name of Russia with civil or religious liberty. He hoped the Government would not budge an inch from the position they had taken. He did not fear war, but hoped it would be avoided under the able management of the Government. The debate was adjourned.

During the debate Mr. Courtney, (Advanced Liberal,) member for Liskeard, advocated the dismemberment of Turkey by force of arms and an alliance with Russia for that purpose.

The Conservatives cried "No" and the Liberals cheered.

Two thousand Caucasian rebels are under arms in the southern provinces of Russia. The Russians have been unable to force the Saghale Pass, and are waiting for reinforcements.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning three hundred Cossacks crossed the Danube in boats from Galatz to Giurgiu. Immediately on landing they encountered numerous bodies of bashibazouks. A smart engagement followed, which was unfinished at noon.

Two Turkish gunboats bombarded Ottenitz four hours yesterday. The Roumanians replied. It is reported they silenced the gunboats and ignited Turtukai on the opposite side of the Danube. There was no loss in Ottenitz.

The private meeting of the Roumanian Senators and Deputies Wednesday night failed to come to any decision. It is said a proposal for war would be defeated by a majority of forty.

All is quiet at Batoum. There has been no fighting there for several days.

A dispatch from Pera says a state of siege will not be proclaimed there.

The latest advices from Ottenitz assert that two Turkish gunboats were destroyed by the Roumanian fire.

The bashi-bazouks crossed the Danube at Kirindji. The Roumanian peasants, armed with guns and axes, drove them back.

A Bucharest dispatch says the Turkish fire killed three and wounded eight inhabitants of Ottenitz, and a number of the inhabitants of Ibrail were wounded.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says the approaching mobilization of the Russian guards is a measure for the protection of the Baltic coast, dictated by the increasing jealousy of England.

A London correspondent of the Liverpool Post is far from being satisfied with the unity of the British Cabinet, which, he says, has only been patched up for the present. The British fleet, he insists, had received instructions to sail for the Bosphorus, and there was every probability that an armed demonstration in favor of the Turks would be made. But four of the members declared that they would not support a warlike policy, and as their retirement would break up the Government the Premier and his warlike colleagues were forced to submit.

Paris, May 10.—Intelligence has been received from Sulina that on Wednesday the Russians attempted to cross the Danube at Reni. They threw a bridge over the river but were met by Turkish infantry and artillery assisted by three gunboats. The bridge was broken. A large number of Russians were killed and captured. The Russians were completely defeated.

The Sultan is much pleased with Earl Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular, and has ordered the Porte to officially thank the English Government. He has also sent Said Pasha his Aid de Camp to thank Mr. Layard.

Note.—Dispatches direct from Roumania do not mention any affair at Reni on Wednesday, London, May 11.—A dispatch from Constantinople, dated 8:30 o'clock last night, says:

The works for the defence of Constantinople will be constructed by its inhabitants. Intelligence has been received that the Russians encounter great difficulties in their attempts to force passage of the Danube.

Note.—The foregoing is of a later date than the special dispatch from Pera to the Daily Telegraph.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.—Cherif Pasha will go to Kars. Some of the Constantinople papers announce that the Russians have not only withdrawn from the environs of Kars and Ardahan, but also from Bayazid and Kagisman.

LONDON, May 11.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone presented a petition signed by a majority of the junior fellows of Trinity College and Cambridge University deprecating the calamity of war, and saying that the peace of Europe cannot be maintained so long as the Ottoman Empire exists in its present form.

### Valuable Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—As a testimonial of respect and esteem of Hon. A. P. Goshorn, Director General of the Centennial exhibition for his valuable services during the four years of exhibition work in this city a number of citizens subscribed to the purchase of a handsome library, consisting of five thousand volumes, which was presented to him today. The presentation ceremonies took place in Independence Hall and were witnessed by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were ex-President Grant, Gen. H. S. Lumsion, Gen. H. Bingham, ex-Mayor Fox, James A. Wright and Thomas Cochran.

RETURNED TO LIFE.—Our readers will doubtless remember an account published in these columns some weeks ago of the supposed murder of a colored man named Harry Martin, residing at Muss's Point, near Blossom Hill, Prince Anne county, from which it appeared that the wife and step-son of the supposed victim, who had been missed from his home for two weeks, had been swung up by the neck by a mob of infuriated negroes, and made to confess that they had killed Martin and thrown his body into a creek near at hand; that this statement was corroborated by the evidence of Jerry Smith and Mary Ann Smith, inmates of Martin's house; and that the accused had both been committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

This account was correct, and since its publication Mary Ann Smith, to whom some suspicion attached, was also arrested and confined in jail.

Now, however, we learn that quite a sensation was created at Blossom Hill last week by the reappearance of the supposed victim, who, upon being identified, obtained the release of his wife and step-children, gave them some tobacco, shouldered the man with which it was alleged that he had been murdered, and left for his home, after boasting that he had the better of the authorities by several weeks' board for the greater portion of his family.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

### A LIFE SAVED BY A DELICATE SURGICAL OPERATION.

OPERATION.—Dr. Hunter McGuire, the well-known surgeon of General Stonewall Jackson's staff, has established his reputation as one of the most skillful operators to be found in this country. On Saturday a little son of Mr. C. L. Tinsley, aged about five years, who lives in the vicinity of Richmond, swallowed three pieces of hard bark, which lodged in his windpipe. The family were greatly distressed at the accident, especially as the little fellow's condition soon became precarious. Indeed, Mr. Tinsley says he was nearly dead when he was carried to the Retreat for the Sick at the Medical College. The boy remained in this unfortunate condition until Tuesday afternoon at half past 2 o'clock, when it was decided to attempt an operation in the hope of relieving the little sufferer. The side of the boy's throat was cut open, and the bark, after some difficulty and much care, extracted by Dr. McGuire. Yesterday the patient had so far recovered that he asked his father to take him home. It was deemed best, however, that he should remain until fully recovered.

Mr. Tinsley says Dr. McGuire told him that it was a desperate case, but that he would do his best. He is lavish in his praise of the Doctor, and says the country people and the world at large ought certainly to know that there is such a surgeon in Richmond.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

AN UGLY QUESTION.—A large meeting of colored men was held at Zion Wesley Church last evening to hear an address by ex-State Senator Campbell, of Georgia, upon the condition of the South, and particularly Georgia. After the address of Mr. Campbell, Mr. Syphax spoke in denunciation of the leading colored representative men of the country. Mr. Campbell denounced Mr. Douglass because he would not attend his meetings.

Mr. Syphax said that he had a resolution to offer, but as the leading colored man was not present he would not present it.

Mrs. Cary, who was present, spoke at some length, expressing the grievances of the negro. Mr. Chase began a speech, in which he said: "My fellow citizens, you are being deceived. I will admit that outrages were perpetrated in the State of Georgia, but the question now is why did not Mr. Campbell leave there when he had a chance to do so? What did he wait for until he was arrested and then escape? That's the question." Before he could conclude he was hissed silent, but would not resume his seat until the president refused to recognize him.—*Washington Republican.*

BALTIMORE WATER WORKS.—An enormous engineering work is in progress to provide Baltimore with water, the present supply being bad in quality and inadequate in quantity. The new source is to be Gunpowder river, nine miles from the city, and the water is to be brought through a tunnel seven miles long, cut through a mountain. This will be the longest tunnel in America, circular in shape, and twelve feet in diameter. Five miles of the distance is very hard rock, and the drilling is done by manual labor, power drills being impracticable in such a small space. The rest of the way will be broken. Fifteen shafts have been sunk. The cost is estimated at \$2,000,000, about fifteen hundred men are employed, and the tunnel will probably be completed in three years. The employees are mainly negroes, who live in log cabins, and the contractor says that his greatest difficulty is not of an engineering kind, but comes of drunkenness among these men. Liquor dealers infest the temporary villages with portable bars, and sell vile whiskey so cheap that the laborers buy extensively.

I. O. G. T.—At a meeting of Dranesville Lodge, No. 137, I. O. G. T., held May 3, the following officers were installed for the quarter ending July 31, 1877:—W. C. T. W. T. Green; W. V. T. Miss Rosa E. Farr; W. C. John W. Anderson; W. S. P. C. Bridges; W. A. S. Miss George L. Farr; W. E. S. P. D. Farr; W. T. Miss Bertie Day; W. M. Thos. D. Vesley; W. D. M. Miss Zula L. Farr; W. L. G. Miss Bertie Hurst; W. O. G. Ernest E. Coleman; W. R. H. Miss Ella Stanforth; W. L. H. L. Miss Virginia L. Nobly; P. W. C. T. John H. Hurst; and L. D. John T. Day, M. D.

PANAMA, May 2.—Reports of the complete success of the Government of Columbia in defeating the insurgents and putting an end to the war are confirmed both from the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. The struggle is considered ended. A number of British merchants at Colon have protested against the proposed levy by the Panama authorities of an additional tax to pay the war expenses.

### Fred Douglass.

The lecture of the colored U. S. marshal of the District of Columbia, delivered in Baltimore the other night, a report of which has already appeared in these columns, seems to have awakened the ire of the Washingtonians, who now, with one accord, radicals as well as democrats, demand his instantaneous removal after the manner of that of Col. George Butler. The Republican of that city says:

Frederick Douglass has long been prominently before the people of the United States. His abilities have been respected for years. An ex-slave, he naturally threw himself earnestly into the front rank of those who advocated the emancipation of the slave, and in that advocacy he became the intimate of many and the associate of all the old leaders in the movement for freedom. For years he has been a resident of the District, and his character was generally respected. So much so, indeed, that when he was appointed marshal of the District of Columbia one of our most prominent democrats voluntarily went upon his bond. But Frederick Douglass has fallen. By his own act he has sunk to the lowest depth of degradation by voluntarily becoming the vile slanderer of a people who have never done him anything but kindness. He has thrown off the cloak of hypocrisy he has worn in our midst for many years, and he stands forth in the naked, hideous depravity of a slanderer, lost to all ideas of decency and propriety.

He is now travelling through the North, spitting out spite and slander under the pretext of delivering a lecture on the "National Capital," to say ardent that can be collected to listen to him. Extracts of his "lecture," as delivered in Baltimore are reported in all the papers of that city. If the lecture had been published without any name attached to it, it would have naturally suggested the thought that some mad vagabond was raving.

The worst of all is that Douglass must have known that he was telling deliberate lies at every step of his lecture. As we have stated, he has walked in our midst for years, and he knew he was telling an untruth when he said that Washington "had a good many churches, but it was some distance from the spot to which their spires pointed."

He must have been familiar with the names of the dead Amos Kendall and the living William W. Corcoran and others, and yet he charged that Washington never produced a philanthropist.

The manner in which our people voluntarily surrendered their places of worship for hospitals, and the money that was freely given and the care with which soldiers were nursed and cared for gives the lie to the assertion that it sided with treason against loyalty during the rebellion.

His own appointment as Marshal of the District and the innumerable offices of honor, trust and profit by others of his own race are their own refutation of the charge that it is "again getting dark for the colored race."

His declaration that the "Washingtonian is indolent in all his movements," and that "if you step into a store you will wait five minutes before you are noticed," is, as Mr. Douglass knows it, an atrocious slander upon as enterprising, industrious and energetic a people as can be found in any city. The splendid stores on our business streets and the elegant residences in more private thoroughfares brand Douglass as a villain at every step he takes as he walks through the city.

Here are a few specimen quotations from the report in the Baltimore American, showing what this man, whose position necessarily brings him in contact with all phases of Washington society, thinks of the people among whom he is called to hold official relations:—"You generally tell the character of a man by the way he wears his hat. On a first sight you would think you were among a lot of thieves by the manner in which they wear their hats in Washington. They wear them down over their eyes, which gives them a soubre, sinister appearance. Members of Congress set this fashion, being in the habit of wearing their hats in this style, with their eyes cast down, thinking on the legislation of the hour, and sometimes desiring to avoid recognition. Another distinction of the Washingtonian is his negro pronunciation. There is a class there called the poor white trash. During slavery they would follow an escaped slave as a dog would a bone. Now they manage to make out an existence by hunting and fishing. Then there are the spoliators, pension buyers, lobbyists, &c., with all sorts of schemes to make money. To be honest in Washington is to be considered a fool. Nobody ever says 'No,' all say 'Yes.' There is more insincere politeness and obsequious flattery there than anywhere else."

In the names of justice and decency we demand the removal of this slanderer from the position he holds. It is a position too intimately connected with the business people of this community to be held by such an one. The most abject apology could not exonerate the offence, and all men of respectability here, white and black should brand him as he deserves, as an infamous slanderer, by treating him with contempt. A man who would thus deliberately vilify a whole people should be forced without the pale of all respectable society. Certainly no gentleman here can recognize him in the future, for his shameless assault was leveled at the aggregated community, white and colored, and not at individuals.

### Louisiana.

In response to the proclamation of Governor Nichols, Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in New Orleans yesterday by services in the churches and a military display. The Cotton Exchange and banks were closed. The military procession included seven companies of the 1st Alabama infantry from Mobile, preceded by the 13th infantry band; two hundred U. S. troops and a detachment of marines, who volunteered their services as escort in the reception of the visiting soldiery.

Ex-Gov. Packard last night sent the following dispatch to Senator Blaine:—"The overthrow of the lawful State government was appropriately celebrated to day. Detachments of the army and navy of the United States participated with the White League of Alabama and Louisiana in this celebration of democratic success. Did justice require that honors of this achievement should be thus equally divided in the absence of the commission? The gray was adorned the post of honor by the blue, and asked no apology. The custom house and postoffice closed in admiration of the event. It is probable that United States interference will not be required here after."

"S. B. PACKARD."

**Virginia and her Minerals.**  
To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., May 9, 1877.  
This is a town of fifteen thousand inhabitants and fifty miles north of Pittsburg. It has three blast furnaces, two now running, using Lake Superior ore at a cost of \$8.25 per ton and the raw coal of this country. Here are nail works and sheet iron, glass and other industries. But stop the iron works and Newcastle is dead. Build up the iron industry of Virginia, with her iron ore costing \$1.60, or say in Alexandria \$2.60 per ton as against \$8.25 here and \$9 in Pittsburg, and Alexandria will have her steel and iron works, furnaces, nail and sheet iron mills, while the water power of the Rappahannock, running waste to day, whirls machinery and every few miles towns as here, will spring up. Virginians be true to yourselves and this is your future. Keep the ball rolling.

W. G. DOUGLAS.

### News of the Day.

A large six story brick building in Allegheny, Pa., occupied as a manufactory of the Excelsior Coffin Works of Hamilton, Leamon, Arnold & Co., fell with a terrific crash about noon yesterday. Fortunately but few persons were in the building at the time, and these, with one exception, escaped death, although some of them were severely bruised and cut. Mr. Eugene McGarry, a contractor, and who was engaged in making some repairs on the building, was buried in the ruins, and up to midnight his body had not been recovered, as the precarious condition of the walls and the portions of the building then standing rendered search impossible until they are braced so as to prevent further accident.

Miss Clara M. Hammond, daughter of Surgeon General Hammond, U. S. A., was married in New York yesterday to Marquis Mantre Lanza di Marcato Bianco, of Italy. The civil service was performed by Judge Curtis, in the Superior Court, in the presence of the Italian consul, Gen. De Luca, and members of the family only. At St. Thomas's Church the marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. P. Hammond, uncle of the bride, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gallagher and Rev. Dr. Morgan. A reception took place in the evening at the residence of Gen. Hammond.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning a sharp encounter took place between the striking coopers and the police at Cleveland. Some six hundred of the strikers, accompanied by about two hundred women, assembled at the different entrances to the cooper shops of the Standard Oil Company, for the purpose of preventing men from going to work. The chief of the police ordered them to disperse, and upon their refusal to do so ordered the police to disperse them by force, which was done. A number of the strikers were severely injured.

The State Senate of South Carolina yesterday decided to go into an election for Chief Justice on Tuesday, the 15th instant. The House being democratic will concur, and settle the matter over which both Houses have been fighting since the opening of the session. The Senate also passed a resolution authorizing and requesting the Governor to invoke the clemency of the President of the United States in behalf of the prisoners now held to answer charges of riot and murder in the late political struggle.

At the session of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, yesterday, the standing committee in its report directed attention to the interest that had been awakened in England on the subject of establishing a Reformed Church there. Correspondence had taken place with the Free Church of England, and the result so far enabled the committee to say that the two churches were in entire harmony.

The Postoffice Department has issued orders for weighing the mails during a period of "thirty consecutive working days on all railroads in what is known as the first contraband section (which embraces all of New England and the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia,) with a view of fixing the rate of pay for the four years' contract term, commencing July 1.

Information from Glasgow, Ky., reports that there is no hope for the life of Tom Reynolds, shot in a quarrel with the United States Marshals, last Monday. Isaac Reynolds may live. The counsel employed by the Marshals deserted them yesterday. Doubt no longer exists in their minds as to the facts that one of the four officers did the shooting with provocation. The affair is assuming a very serious aspect.

A general convention of the Methodist Protestant Church and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the two principal non-Episcopal Methodist Churches in the United States, assembled in Baltimore to-day, the special purpose being a formal reunion of the two denominations. Previous to 1855 they constituted one organization, and were then divided on the slavery question.

The Southern Baptist Convention at New Orleans, yesterday, elected Rev. Drs. James P. Boyce, of Kentucky, president; James C. Furman, of South Carolina, T. G. Jones, of Tennessee, W. C. Crane, of Texas, and Rev. T. G. Jones, of Virginia, vice president; W. E. Tanner, of Virginia, and O. F. Gregory, of Alabama, secretaries.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company was held at Portsmouth, on Tuesday. The old board was re-elected as follows:—John M. Robinson, president; Nabro Frazier, of Philadelphia; Monro Robinson, of Philadelphia; Thomas Kelso and R. C. Hoffman, of Baltimore; Richard Dickson, of Norfolk; and David A. Barnes, of Martinsborough.

The exercises of laying the corner stone of the monument dedicated to the Confederate dead took place in Chattanooga yesterday. The Masonic fraternity and a detachment of United States troops participated. People from all parts of the Union joined in decorating the Confederate graves amidst utmost harmony and good feeling.

At the annual meeting of the American and Foreign Bible Society, in New York, yesterday, the receipts for last year were reported at \$10,938; expenditures, \$9,544. The receipts of the American Bible Society during the same period were \$513,779; balance on hand, \$9,500; number of bibles issued, 881,056.

Gen. Grant was taken suddenly ill yesterday in Philadelphia while returning from the exhibition, and his condition was such as to prevent him from attending the reception given to President Hayes last evening, as was his intention.

A San Francisco telegram says that there was a remarkable tidal wave at Gaviota, San Luis Obispo county, yesterday, between 7:10 and 7:30 a. m. The sea rose and fell about twelve feet three times. No damage was reported.

The Catholic Bishop of the Omaha diocese has called for a special mass that the people of Nebraska may be relieved of loss on account of grasshoppers.

A Frankfort dispatch says 2,000 colliers of the Dortmund district, Prussia, have struck, and the strike threatens to assume serious proportions.

Rev. Father Francis Xavier Tschelen, the founder of the Redemptorist Order in America, died in Baltimore yesterday afternoon.

### The Indians.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A Chicago dispatch says:—Advices have just been received at Sheridan's headquarters here to the effect that the 15,000 hostile Indians who have lately surrendered and come into Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and other agencies are behaving turbulent, and that fears are entertained that they may leave and take the war-path. The Indian Department in Washington had made altogether insufficient preparation for their coming, and the food on hand soon gave out under the demands of their ravenous appetites. The military authorities are lending them supplies from their own stock to keep them from starving, but the se are not large enough to hold out until they can be transported thither. Already the savages begin to feel the pinching of hunger, and a growing demonstrative in the expressions of their disgust.

**THE DOG SHOW IN NEW YORK.**—The annual New York bench show of dogs opened on Tuesday and was a great success. Probably 8,000 persons attended the hippodrome during the day and 5,000 in the evening. Large dogs were treated to a full exhibition of the favorites, there being 1,200 on exhibition, and a large number of these were judged to be of value. The animals received a great deal of attention and petting; they were visited, and their paws to be shaken. They were also petted, and their heads rubbed. The display of sporting dogs was especially fine, and the St. Hubert, St. Bernard, and Siberian hounds are of the finest breed ever gathered together in the city. Amongst the prizes awarded on Tuesday first prize to the Chesapeake Bay dog, owned by C. H. Tishman, of East River.

The great dog show at New York is finishing its promoters with its success. The receipts at the box office during Tuesday and Wednesday's nearly \$10,000, which the sale of catalogues will be expected over \$2,000, and there will be more from commissions on sales of fishing tackle and sporting implements. The catalogues have been sold, and the dogs have been ordered. The Rev. Mr. Magner, setter, Magner, was sold on Wednesday for \$350 gold. Amongst the prizes on Tuesday was the second prize to the Culin, Delaware City, Del., for the Fire Fly. In the class of English bulldogs, Sam. Tilden, owned by J. W. of Leesburg, Va., was highly commended.

The interest in the show does not decrease. Before the doors were opened yesterday morning a very large number of Madison avenue, anxious to see the dogs. At noon there was an immense crowd continued to descend on the hippodrome, and many were disappointed. A number of people have been in their respective classes have been in for first and a red to signify they had won a prize. Yesterday a number of dogs would be dear at any price, and the blue ribbons, the owners were anxious to sell them.

### A Grand Carnival Ball.

The great event of the New York season, the Carnival Ball, will be given at the Gilmore's Garden, will undoubtedly be the grand maskers' ball of the season. Preparations are now being made in progress, and it is rumored that the ball will be given on the 15th inst. and will be a grand success. The ball will be given on the 15th inst. and will be a grand success. The ball will be given on the 15th inst. and will be a grand success.

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